asked permission to coal. It would not have been possible, at least, it would not At Santlago the witness said that the blockading line was a mile or two closer in at night than during the day, and on May 29 the fleet stood out three or four miles. There were picket boats inside the line, but

Preferred Not to Leave to Coal. "Did you ever have any conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3 relative to the Brooklyn going to Guantanamo for

coal?" "In substance I mentioned the fact that other ships of the squadron were in the habit of going to Guantanamo for coal. We had had some difficulty in coaling in the open off Santiago. The commodore replied that he had been asked on several occasions if he would like to go to Guantanamo, where he could coal quickly and give the officers and men a rest from the strain of blockade. He said that his answer was in each case that he preferred to remain on the station until the Spanish ships came

nut of the harbor."

Referring to the battle of July 3, the wit ness said that he had been in charge of the powder division and that it also was his duty to look after the lower decks. Consequently he had not seen a great deal of the fight. He said that he had seen the Viscaya go ashore and that, looking abaft the Brooklyn's beam along the coast, he had seen two other Spanish ships on fire, with the Colon some distance ahead on the starboard side and firing occasionally. Then he went into the forecastle, where Commo dore Schley, Captain Cook and Commander Mason were standing, remaining there until the Colon surrendered. The Oregon was said, then following very close to the Brooklyn.

"Were any cheering or encouraging messages sent among the men that you know whom and what were they "I had a messenger who made frequent trips to the gun deck and who reported to me what was happening. I conveyed this information to the men of my division in

the different handling rooms.' "Were any of these messages of sufficient importance that you would like to "One message which seemed to cheer the



Lieut. Com. Griffin. Senior Watch Officer on Brooklyn.

men below very much was that there were three Spanish ships on our starboard beam all firing at us." You don't know who sent these mes sages, who gave them, do you?"
"I took it for granted—"

Judge Advocate Lemly here interrupted the witness by stating that it did not appear that Commodore Schley sent these messages, which brought a statement from Mr. Rayner that he would prove when Admiral Schley went on the stand that the admiral sent these messages of encourage-

When the Colon Gave Up. Commander Griffin said that when the Colon gave up the conflict the Oregon w close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter and that the Texas and Vixen were within

and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement in which you saw him?"
"He impressed me as being remarkably cool, considering what had just occurred. He was perfectly natural in manner and bearing.'

tioned the witness closely concerning the weather on the trip to Santiago, the sending away of the Eagle for coal and the blockade of Cienfuegos. Reading from the Brooklyn's log, he said that at the time of the Eagle's departure the sea was recorded as

He also, at Capt. Lemly's request, again detailed the position of the Oregon when the Colon surrendered, saying that vessel was from 600 to 800 yards on the starboard quarter of the Brooklyn, slightly inshore. The two vessels were headed in practically parallel lines.

Mr. Hanna asked: "Did you hear Commodore Schley say anything about leaving Cleufuegos?" "I did not."

"Or coaling difficulties?" "I do not remember. I know he was always extremely anxious and seemed to coal wherever there was an opportunity. I do not remember any particular conversation. The conversation about going to Guantanamo impressed me particularly because afterward I thought it was such a wise decided.

The Run to Santiago.

Mr. Hanna asked the witness whether the flying squadron had "proceeded with dispatch" on the voyage from Clenfuegos to Santiago, and the witness replied: "Yes, as a unit, until we made the turn to the westward on May 26. The slowest ship fixed the speed, and that was six or seven knots "Then in your answer, you except the retrograde movement?"

Having said that when the fleet left Clenfuegos it was the general understand-ing that it was bound for Santiago, the witness, under questions by Mr. Hanna, stated that the fleet was headed east when it stopped south of Santiago May 26. He said in reply to a further question that if of their strength.

the squadron had continued as then head"He said he was would have landed "anywhere to the eastward."

The court asked: "Was it the roughness of the sea that made it difficult for the



Judge Advocate Lemly.

Yale to take the Merrimac in tow or that caused the hawsers to part?"
"I am not sure."

By the court-"What difficulties did the Brooklyn have in coaling off Santiago prior to June 1?"
"I do not think there was any difficulty during those dates."
Mr. Rayner-"Isn't it a fact that the der-

not say about the other ships."

Lieutenant Commander Griffin was excused and Ensign C. A. Abele, who as a naval cadet served as a junior watch officer on the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, was called.

was made toward Santiago the weather was rough and unsettled, though once it was not bad for large ships. Morro castle was in sight, he said, upon the arrival off San-

"Do you recollect about the blockade on May 20 in front of Santiago?"
"Yes. At night we steamed back and forth in front of the harbor at a distance of five or six miles. At night I saw sig-naling going on between the harbor and



Lieut. Edward McCauley. Signal Officer of Brooklyn.

the fort. The system of signals was that used in the English navy, blinking white light, and I judged it was the Colon signaling to the fort. It happened on two occa-

"Could you see that plainly?" "Very plainly indeed.

Distance From Spanish Ships. The witness in describing the battle July 3 said that he had had charge of the port battery on the main deck forward and that when the Spanish vessels first came out of the harbor he could not train his guns on them because of the distance. Later he opened fire and he observed that the leading Spanish ship held steady on the Brooklyn's port bow for some time and then turned to the westward. His range then was 1,400 vards, and the lowest range

at which he fired during the day was 1,100 The court asked what were the relative positions of the Viscaya, the Colon and the Brooklyn when the starboard guns of the Brooklyn when the starboard guns of the Brooklyn were fired by the witness at a range of 1,100 yards. He replied that the two Spanish ships were "well abaft the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Viscaya being ahead of the Colon." This he said was after the turn of the Brooklyn. Ensign Abele then retired and the court took a recess for luncheon

Ensign Halligan Testifies.

Ensign John Halligan, now attached to the bureau of navigation, and during the war with Spain a naval cadet on the Brooklyn, was called to the stand at 2 o'clock. He testified that he had heard guns fired to the westward of Clenfuegos between 4 and 5 o'clock on approaching He said his recollection was not very definite, but he had discussed this firing of guns with his messmate. He testified on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the Eagle made very heavy weather. At Santiago the Vixen and

Marblehead, while they were on blockade, prior to June 1, were inside the fleet at He could not say how far inside the blockade they were, but he knew they were considerably inside the fleet.
On the occasion of the battle of July 3 he recollected the range of 1,200 yards being given. During the battle he recollected ranges of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards. He had seen the Viscaya go ashore and just before she went ashore she turned her bow

toward the Brooklyn and then turned around and went ashore. On the occasion of the loop he did not see the Texas. He went in the boat with Capt. Cook to the Colon to receive the surrender of that

The Commodore's Bearing.

Schley was when the witness saw him on the occasion of the battle of July 3d, he said he saw him only at the close of the battle, "Can you speak of the conduct, bearing when "his bearing then was such as to ause enthusiasm among his officers."
Mr. Rayner asked the witness in regard to the positions of the other vessels of the fleet relative to the Brooklyn, and the judge advocate at once objected, saying that it was not admissible to have testimony in regard to any vessels of the fleet unless they should have been in danger of collision with the Brooklyn or in some way related to her movements.

Mr. Rayner said he would have to have such information at some stage of the proceedings, and claimed that such questions care to press it or this occasion, but asked if he could consult privately with Admiral Schley and others of counsel, and, being given permission, he withdrew from th court room, returning in five minutes, and repeated that the question would be with-drawn, to be renewed on the occasion of some more important period of the testi-

The witness was asked several questions by the court. He said that he remembered that the Viscaya had headed for the Brooklyn when the former began trailing off the

shore after coming out of the harbor. Ensign Lacy on the Stand. Ensign Lacy was then called to th

stand. He is now on duty at the Navy Department and during the war with Spain had been a naval cadet on board the Brooklyn. He had not heard guns firing when the flying squadron was approaching Cien-fuegos and could not remember that he had had any conversation with Admiral

Schley in regard to them.

Asked if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley May 30 about the bombardment of the Colon on the following day, he said.

To Develop the Batteries. "I was on the signal watch on the tridge of the Brooklyn after dinner, when Commodore Schley came up on the bridge, ard during the course of the conversation stated to me that they would go in, and that the ships would bombard the Colon at long range to develop the exact location of the batteries and to form an estimate

"He said he was not going in for a bombardment as he had instructions from the department not to risk his ships against the shore batteries, as if he should injure the ships in that way it would make his fleet inferior to that of the Spaniards. He said he was going to develop the batteries and not attack the Colon."

Q. (By Mr. Rayner): He said that to you? A. He said that to me. At Santiago the blockading fleet was nearer the shore at night than during the The judge advocate cross-examined the witness in regard to his conversation with the commodore as to developing the location and strength of the batteries at Santiago by the reconnissance on May 31.

The witness did not know whether any one else overheard this conversation, but two or three others were within beauting.

one else overneard this conversation, but two or three others were within hearing. He could not remember that at Clenfuegos the squadron steamed away at night and returned in the morning. The witness tes-tified that he did not see the Texas while the Brooklyn was turning with a port helm when the loop was made.

Ensign Hand Called. The witness was excused, and Ensign James A. Hand was called. Ensign Hand was a naval cadet aboard the Brooklyn.

He was on the stand at 3:05 o'clock. TESTING FIELD GUN.

Gen. Miles and Other Officers at Sandy Lieut. Gen. Miles, Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers; Gen. Buffington, chief of ordnance, and Col. Randolph, chief of artillery, of the board of ordnance and fortification, are at the Sandy Hook proving Mr. Rayner—"Isn't it a fact that the derrick beams on the colliers were too short and were not coaling breeches rigged on all of the ships in order to coal?"

"That is the case of the Brooklyn. I

guns in competition.

The Post Office Department this afteroon issued a fraud order against the "Imwas called.

Wr. Abele said there was a heavy surf

Operating through the United States mails

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

THE GOVERNMENT WINS A VICTORY President of Panama Canal Company AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

MAY REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS

He Had an Interview With Admiral Walker Yesterday.

OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE

M. Maurice Hutin, president of the new Panama Canal Company, is in Washington discussing with government officials and others questions relating to the isthmian canal project. It has been thought possible that M. Hutin might make a proposition for the sale to the United States of the uncompleted Panama canal. M. Hutin has intimated, however, that his visit is mainly for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of officials and congressmen toward the Panama canal before making ar offer of sale.

There is no doubt that a proposition to buy the Panama canal, even if advanced, will meet with prompt and vigorous opposition from certain quarters in Congress. There is considerable hostile feeling against that company, especially in the Senate.

Enemies of an Interoceanic Canal.

A member of the United States Senate. who is recognized as a notable advocate of an isthmian canal, said to a Star reporter this afternoon that the Panama canal people have been the consistent and persistent enemies of an interoceanic canal; that they have linked their interests with those of the railways that have opposed a canal. For two years, continued this senator, the Walker commission have tried to get from the Panama people some kind of a proposition, but have thus far been unable to do so. He said that the Panama canal projectors are enemies to the pros-perity of this country for their efforts to balk canal fegislation; that they interfered to the point of impertinence in negotiations

past and he had no doubt would go still further. It is merely conjectural, of course, what figure M. Hutin will offer, if he proposes any. The Walker commission has reported that it will cost \$142,342,579 to complete the Panama canal, with a width of 150 feet. The Panama Canal Company, in the past, it is said, has valued its concession and work done on the canal at \$107,000,000, which would bring the total cost up to \$249.342,579. The estimate of the Nicar-

in the

aguan canal is about \$200,000,000. An Interview With Admiral Walker. M. Hutin had an informal interview with Admiral Walker, chairman of the United States isthmian commission, yesterday, and arranged for another more extended conference on the subject. Admiral Walker declines to say anything in regard to the matter and will not admit that any formal proposition has been made for the transfer of the canal rights to the United States. It is said, however, that unless some such proposition is made by the Panama company the isthmian canal commission will mmend the adoption of the Nicaraguan

The isthmian commission has endeavored to obtain a positive and definite statement of exactly what the Panama company would accept for its interests, and Mr. Hutin's visit to France this summer was for the purpose of obtaining information on that point. It is therefore thought by some officials that he may be authorized to submit a definite and final proposition. In that event it is probable that formal negotiations will be reopened by the govculties in the way of effecting a complete transfer of the Panama property. One of the principal of these is the requirement under the French law that the stockholders shall receive 60 per cent of the net inome of the canal.

There is naturally great interest in the

latest developments in the situation, but for reasons of diplomatic expediency it is desired to withhold the details of the negotiations from the public until there is some prospect that a definite understanding will be reached.

Mr. Jules Boeufve, the chancellor of the French embassy, returned to this city from France in company with M. Hutin, and acting in harmony with him in the ne-

GERMAN INSURANCE REGULATIONS. Foreign Companies Will Be Under Imperial Control.

The State Department has received from Consul General Mason at Berlin a translation of the imperial statute of May 12 last for the regulation and control of private insurance companies doing business in the German empire, and the ordinance or proclamation of June 30 prescribing the conditions under which the new law shall be carried into effect. Its most important provisions, from an American point of view, are that it places all foreign insurance companies whether fire, life, security or employers' liability-under control of a special bureau of the imperial government, instead of, as hitherto, under a small office attached to the Prussian ministry of the interior, and that concessions to foreign in-surance companies to do business in Germany are decided upon and signed by the imperial chancellor. The effect of the new statute, therefore, says Mr. Mason, will be to put the whole complicated and sensitive subject of foreign insurance companies in Germany on a uniform and much broader basis than hitherto, when Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony. Wurtemberg and the Hanseatle cities each had different regulations on the subject. It will now be necessary for for subject. It will now be necessary for for-eign companies doing business in any part of Germany to comply with the conditions prescribed for the whole empire. Appeal will be to the imperial chancellor, an official of broader views and prerogatives, and naturally more open. naturally more open to diplomatic approach and influence than the state officials under whose ministrations the restrictions of the early nineties were enforced. What the ultimate effect of the new law will be upon the great American companies which are already partially established in Germany, says Mr. Mason, it is too early to predict. Impartial experts, he continues, express the opinion that under the statute, as enacted, any well-organized, adequately capitalized and competently managed foreign insurance or security company will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany.

CONGREGATIONALISTS' COUNCIL.

The Daily Routine. PORTLAND, Me., October 17.-The fact that 200 authorized delegates to the national

council of Congregationalists failed to present their credentials prompted the business committee to introduce a resolution at to day's session of the council, providing for a committee to correspond with the conferences of the various states to devise a plan whereby a part or the whole of the expenses of delegates may be met by the conferences. The resolution was adopted. A resolution favoring the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the plan of publishing a systematic and graded work

NO NEWS OF MISS STONE.

for Sunday schools was adopted

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17 .- As no have been attempting to get into touch with the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, a third missionary has been dispatched in quest of them and the

Capt. Hughes Retired Captain William N. Hughes, 18th Infantry, having been found by an army board

Result of the Supreme Court's Decision in the Famous "Hat Trimmings" Claims Cases.

The ending of adlegal battle which has been waging flercely for the past eighteen years over the meaning of the word "trim-mings," and which involved claims against the government aggregating \$50,000,000, has just been effected by the dismissal of what are known as the "hat trimming cases" by the Supreme Court of the United States. The dismissal was made on motion of So licitor General Richards for the government, and means a victory for the government in dollars and cents, although judgments had been rendered against it twice by the lower and highest courts of the country. Although on the loosing side in court, the government has effected a compromise by which the amount of the claims will be reduced by 90 per cent. All of the claims in these famous cases originated in the obscurity of meaning in

paragraph 448 of the tariff act of 1883. paragraph 448 of the tariff act of loss. This paragraph reads:
"Hats, etc., materials for; braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods, comnamenting hats, bonnets and hoods, company of traw with grass palm leaf. posed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf willow, hair, whalebone or any other sub stance or material not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per centum ad valorem

The Importers' Contention. By the importers the word "trimmings" in this connection was held to include silk material which, they claimed, was used to line men's hats, as well as for trimming on women's and children's hats. In another paragraph of the bill the duty on such silk material was placed at 50 per centum ad valorem, or an increase of 30 per cent. The duty collected over which per cent. The duty collected over which the litigation arose was the highest rate. In nearly, if not every, instance where a claim for a rebate was filed the higher rate had not only been paid by the importer, but he in turn had recollected the duty in his selling price of the goods. This mad the cases speculative ventures on the part of the claimants,

It became necessary for the importers to show by evidence in court the "chief use" of the goods in question, and the two first decisions handed down by the Supreme Court dealt almost exclusively on this term "chief use.

Meaning of "Chief Use." In one of the lower courts the jury had the duty of interpreting the following charge by the judge on the term "chief

use": "But the chief use in itself is a vague and uncertain term, and consequently still another question confronts us. How is chief use to be ascertained? To this final question I make the reply that the several deliverances of the Supreme Court upon that subject, when considered together and applied to this case, seem to require, and that is, that chief use is that which was commonly, practically and generally done, and is not to be overthrown by occasional or exceptional use for other purposes, but that no use, though common, practical and general, could rightly be regarded as the chief use their fact there was also are chief use, it in fact there was also any other use which was not occasional or exceptional, but was common, practical and general. If there was an ordinary use and also an extraordinary use, the former, and not the latter, was the chief use."

Soon after the claims were filed Congress passed a remedial act in which the language

of the section was made plain. It is stated at the Treasury Department that \$3,000,000 has already been paid out on claims under this clause, but the exact amount of dispursements yet to be made is

ARMY OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. Van Horne and Lieut, Col Hannay Quit Active Service. Col. William M. Van Horne, 29th Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated, by reason of disability incident thereto, has been placed on the retired list of the army. Col. Van Horne is a veteran of the war of the rebellion. He served throughout that struggle as a volunteer, first as a private in the 2d Ohio Infantry, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war as a captain in the 195th Ohio Infantry.

He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 17th Regular Infantry in February,

1866, and reached his present rank of colonel of the 29th Infantry a few months ago. Under the thirty years' service limit, up-on his own application, Lieutenant Colonel John W. Hannay, 30th Infantry, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

ARGUMENT CONCLUDED.

The Lottery Cases Before the Supreme

Court. Argument was concluded today before th Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known lottery cases, which involve constitutional questions of exceptional importance. The precise question is the power of Congress to forbid the conveyance of lottery matter from state to state through such agencies as express companies.

the mails the lottery companies utilized the express companies in the conveyance of their tickets, and Congress, in 1895, passed a law to forbid this, and its power to do this as a regulation of commerce is the The question has already been three times before the court. On the first occasion it was argued for the express com panies by James C. Carter of the New York bar, but a decision was reached upon other grounds.

The present cases were argued last spring, and the court ordered a re-argu-ment. The cases come from Chicago and Cincinnati, and in both the constitutionality of the act was sustained. Wednesday, William D. Guthrie of the New York bar and Judge Outcalt of Cincinnati argued for the appellants, and yesterday Assistant Attorney General Beck made his oral argument in behalf of the government. Exsenator George F. Edmunds then replied in behalf of the appellants, and the case was

behalf of the appellants, and the case was taken under advisement.

The question is believed to be of exceptional importance not only because it affects the power to suppress lotteries, but also because the exact nature of the constitutional power to regulate commerce is directly in question.

STEAMER FROM NOME.

Shipment of Gold. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., October 17. The steamer St. Paul has arrived from Nome bringing 304, passengers and a big shipment of gold. She sailed from Nome October 6, and arrived here too late for quarantine inspection. She will remain over night in the stream.

According to report brought by the St

Paul, Candle Creek is most promising. T. R. Sullivan, who arrived at Nome from that creek in an interview said: "The half has not been told about Candle Creek. I have mined all over the world and

Creek. I have mined all over the world and I have neven seen anything like it. The creek is only about ten feet wide and men are standing in the stream often in water to their thighs, shoveling gravel from beneath the water. Good pay has been found on twenty-seven claims."

Since the storm of September 26, the weather has been fairly good. People from all parts of the arctic sections are arriving at Nome and there is a rush at the transportation offices to secure passage on the steamers salling south.

George W. Ramsay and J. Gordon Tem-

George W. Ramsay and J. Gordon Temple left Nome in a small boat for Teller, en route to the Kougarok on July 10 last. So far as known nothing has been heard from them. Parts of a boat and various kinds of goods were found October 1, scattered along the shore near Topkek. The goods were marked "Lundstrom" and came from the Northern Commercial Company.

A boat belonging to the Benbrook party, which left Nome in July, 1900, for Kuskot. at Clenfuegos while the flying squadron a scheme for obtaining money under false placed on the retired list of the army by of five were drowned as nothing has ever lay off that place, and that when the start or fraudulent pretenses.

| Afro-American Council was held last even lay of five were drowned as nothing has ever lay of five were drowned as nothing has ever lay of five were drowned as nothing has even lay of five we

LONG LEGAL BATTLE GOLF AT WESTBROOK

J. H. Tyng Won the Match With C. M. Hamilton.

CHAMPION TRAVIS BREAKS RECORD

Pairs in the Afternoon Play for Westbrook Cup.

SEMI-FINALS TOMORROW

NEW YORK, October 17.-The golf played vesterday in the qualifying round of the invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club at the Westbrook, L. I. links was of such a high order that some excellent work was looked for in the match play rounds of eighteen holes each which began today. The pairing of the first round in the contest for the Westbrook cup was

E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, agt. C. H. Selley, Weeburn, Conn.; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, agt. J. A. Tyng, Morris county; Louis Livingston, jr., Westbrook, agt. A. DeWitt Cochrane, Ardsley; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, agt. G. E. Watson, Westbrook; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, agt. S. A. Jennings, Nassau; C. F. Watson, jr., Essex County, agt. John M. Ward, Fox Hills; J. R. Suydam, Westbrook, agt. A. M. Robbins, St. Andrews, and W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, agt. R. C. Watson, jr., Westbrook. The eight winners will be paired in the afternoon for another round of match play, so that the four survivors will take part in the semi-final rounds tomorrow.

The first to finish were Tyng and Hamil-

ton. They had a pretty close match, being all even on the seventeenth hole. Tyng won the eighteenth hole in six to sever and the match by one up.

The Seeley-Knapp Match. The match between Seeley, the Connecticut state champion, and Knapp was also a fairly close one, Seeley winning by two

Travis, the national champion, broke the thirty-six-hole record of seventy-seven in his match with Jennings, whom he beat by seven up and five to play. He played out the bye holes for a record and got it. The feature of the day was the defeat of R. C. Watson, jr., by Carnegie by two up and one to play.

Ward beat C. F. Watson, jr., by four up and three to play.

Livingston beat Cochrane by three up and two to play.

Robbins beat Suydam, six up and five to play, and Tappin of Westbrook beat G. F Watson by three up and two to play.

For the consolation cup F. C. Jennings
(Westbrook) beat F. W. Jewett (Garden City) by nine up and seven to play and A. G. Hodges (Rockaway Hunt Club) beat J. . Tappin (Westbrook), one up. The pairs for the afternoon round of eighteen holes match play for the Westbrook cup were: Seeley against Tyng, Robbins against Livingston, Tappin against Travis and Ward against Carnegie.

EVIDENCE AGAINST POWERS.

Witnesses Testify to His Raising Army of Mountaineers. GEORGETOWN, Ky., October 17 .- When the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with connection with the Goebel assassination, was resumed today Mrs. Anderson, Western Union operator at Barboursville, Ky., testifled, identifying several telegrams sent by Powers to men in that locality instructing them how many men to bring to Frankfort. Miss Lucy Brock testified to hearing Powers say that Governor Taylor had given him \$1,000 with which to pay the expenses of the mountain men and that he and

Ordered to Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel William L. Alexander. deputy commissary general, has been ordered to this city for the purpose of consulting with the commissary general on business pertaining to the subsistence affairs in the department of Cuba. Lieutenant George L. Byroade, 1st Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to the

Washington barracks, this city, for treatment at the general hospital at that place.

Major John Pitman, ordnance depart ment, has been directed to make an inspection of the armament at the military posts in Georgia, North and South Carolina,

Florida, Alabama and Texas. Captains Charles J. Bailey and John T. Martin, Artillery Corps, have been detailed to represent the board of ordnance and fortification in all tests and experiments conducted at the Sandy Hook proving

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Crowder, judge advocate at Trenton, N. J., has been or-dered to this city on business before the judge advocate general. Lieutenant E. P. Howell, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, has been as-signed to duty at Fort Clarke, Tex. Captain Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engin-eers, has been assigned to duty as recorder and disbursing officer of the board of en-gineers, relieving First Lieutenant Edward H. Schultz, Corps of Engineers, who will resume his duties at New London, Conn. Captain Guy Carleton, 10th Cavalry, has been detailed for service in the pay departnent of the army, and assigned to duty in

Captain James Canby, paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered to this city.

Major Charles K. Kilbourne, paymaster at San Francisco, has been assigned to duty at St. Paul as chief paymaster of the Department of Dakota. Major G. F. Downey, paymaster, now in the Philippines, has been ordered to this

Captain Thaddeus Varney, paymaster, also in the Philippines, has been ordered to San Francisco. Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 18th Infantry, now at San Francisco, has been or-dered to Alcatraz Island, Cal. First Lieut. David P. Wheeler, 22d Infan try, upon the expiration of his present leave, has been ordered to duty at the Co-lumbus barracks, Ohio. First Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav-alry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and ordered to join Captain Elmer W. Clark, 18th Infantry,

Second Lieut. Albert J. Bright, 30th Infantry, has been transferred to the 2d In-

fantry.

Contract Surgeon Hobart E. Warren, now on duty at Denver, Col., has been ordered to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty.

First Lieut. William J. Calvert, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty at the Washington barracks, D. C., and ordered to Fort McHenry, Md.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and ordered to the Philippines.

First Lieut. Eli L. Admire, 30th Infantry, has been transferred to the 22d Infantry. has been transferred to the 22d Infantry.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK CASE. Judge Will Decide Motion to Quash Indictments Soon. NEW YORK, October 17.-Counsel for

Fdward M. Kimball, Gamaliel S. Rose and Frank B. Poor, indicted by the federal grand jury in connection with the failure of the Seventh National Bank, argued for suggested at the close that the motion to quash the indictments be heard before he decided the application for an examination of the minutes of the grand jury. He therefore reserved his decision, and October 31 was set as the date for hearing argument on the metion to quash the indictments.

uthwick C. Briggs and others interest ed have protested to the District Commis-

MR. MEREDITH'S REPORT FINANCE AND TRADE

Capt. Wm. M. Meredith, director of the

bureau of engraving and printing, has made

his annual report to the Treasury Depart-

ment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The number of sheets delivered was 121,-

558,291, including 21,072,750 sheets of United

States notes, certificates and bonds, 3,230,-

981 sheets of national bank notes, 52,979,268

sheets of internal revenue stamps, 229,000

sheets of customs stamps, 42,350,890 sheets

of postage stamps, 100 stamps to the sheet,

The expenditures were \$2,393,494.26. The

appropriations for the work were \$2,400,-

043.79, and there were unexpended bal-

ances aggregating \$15,549.53. Of the amount

expended, \$71,737.74 was for new machin-ery, \$36,074.28 for increase in the value of supplies and printed stock, and \$29,363.35 for employes detailed to other branches of the public service.

The work of the bureau continues to in-

crease steadily, the number of sheets de-livered during 1900 being 116,909,423, that

for 1901 being 121,558,291. The number in 1880, the year the bureau was established

in its present quarters, was 23,605,085 sheets.

Since the estimates for the current fiscal

year were submitted to Congress the treas-urer of the United States has twice in-

creased his order, first from 72,000 sheets a day of United States notes and silver cer-

tificates to 88,000, the present delivery, and again to 112,000 sheets a day, commencing about December 1, 1901, when the additional facilities in his office will enable him

It is the purpose to operate portions of the force beyond the regular hours in order to accumulate a sufficient stock of such

unfinished securities to permit of a thor-

ough seasoning of the paper and ink used in printing them, and have these in denomi-

nations that will enable the bureau to meet

The director says: "Prior to my assuming charge of the bureau, from May 10, 1900, to November 22, 1900, it was under the

management of Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan.

management of Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan, assistant director. Almost five months of the present fiscal year were, therefore, under his direction. In this connection, I deem it due to Mr. Sullivan to say that the condition of the bureau when I assumed its directorship indicated that his management had been in every way efficient, and that I have found in him a valuable assistant and a most condition of conscientious.

ant and a most cordial and conscientious

supporter in the arduous and responsible duties of the office."

that the work to be executed will comprise

Qualified for Promotion.

The following-named officers of the navy

have been examined and found qualified for

Lieuts. James H. Hetherington, Augustus

C. Almy and Charles H. Harlow, to be lieutenant commanders; Lieuts. (Junior grade) Joseph M. Reeves, Roscoe C. Moody and Frank B. Upham, to be lieutenants.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as

Mrs. Rena H. Towson, to build two-story

Alice B. Jones, to build two-story frame

dwelling on Nichols avenue, Congress Heights; cost, \$1,500.

Henry Strong, to make general repairs to 1101 F street northwest; cost, \$1,500.

porla street between 12th and 13th, Brook-land, D. C.; cost, \$125.

Claim for Extra Work Approved.

The District Commissioners have ap-

proved the claim of Peyton D. Vinson, for

extra work at the junction of 17th street

in connection with the recent construction

of the L street sewer. A pipe sewer crossing the big trench, after having been con-

nected properly by the contractor, after-ward became crushed in some unaccounta-

ble manner. It rests but three feet from the surface, and it was thought that pos-sibly some heavy vehicle passing over did

Capital Yacht Club's Request.

John E. Taylor, in behalf of the Capital

Yacht Club, has requested permission of

the District Commissioners to anchor

yachts and launches in the little basin of

the Potomac during the winter. The basin in question is that used for bathing beach

purposes in the summer, and the communi-cation has been referred to the bathing beach commission for consideration and re-

Recommendation Approved.

The District Commissioners have ap-

proved the recommendation of the Cran-

ford Paving Company that about 400 feet

of vitrified block gutter, 3 feet wide, be

constructed in front of premises on Park

where new curb and cement sidewalk are now being laid. The District is to furnish the block free and the expense of con-structing the gutter is to be charged to the

abutting property. The length of the im-provement is about 200 feet on either side

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Sidney A. Staun-

ton has been detached from command of

the Yankton and ordered home on waiting

orders. He will be relieved by Lieutenant

Commander Austin M. Knight, on duty at

Lieutenant Commander William R. Rush from the Naval War College to the Marietta as executive and navigator.

Lieut. William H. Standley from the Marietta to San Francisco, Cal., to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office in that city.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALITIMORE, October 17.—Flour dull, unchanged; receipts, 7,788 barrels; exporta, 10,804 barrels. Wheat dull; spot, the month and November, 73%; December, 74%s74%; steamer No. 2 red, 69%s 69%; receipts, 49,514 busnels; exports, 103,966 busnels; southern by sample, 65a74; do. on grade, 69%a 73%. Corn firm; mixed, spot and the month, 59%a 59%; rear, 57a57%; steamer mixed, 58%a58%; receipts, 4,777 busnels; southern white and yellow corn, 60a62. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 40a40%; No. 2 mixed, 39; receipts, 331 busnels. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 55; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 5.887 busnels. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$16a316, 40. Grain freights steady, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 18a19%; fancy creamery, 22a23; fancy ladle, 16a17; store-packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 19a20. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 10%a10%; medium, 10%a11; small, 11a11%. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5.15.

present in connection with the Olympia.

the damage.

of the street.

frame dwelling at 3028 Highland avenue,

Cleveland Park: cost. \$5,000.

Frank E. Meyers, repairs to h

setts avenue northwest; cost. \$100.

promotion to the next higher grades:

For the fiscal year 1903 it is estimated

the demands at once for different denomi-

to finish that amount.

nations of bills

148,333,760 sheets.

follows:

and 1,695,412 sheets of checks, drafts, &c.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAV-There Was a Better Tone in Stocks ING AND PRINTING.

Enormous Increase in Annual Output in Twenty Years-To Accumu-

THE BIG C., B. AND Q. INCORPORATION

Today.

Amalgamated Copper Gained Strength on Assurances.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star

NEW YORK, October 17 .- Opening prices reflected the presence of supporting orders and some demand from the short interest. The southwestern group, which closed weak in yesterday's market was supported by inside interests for a time, and the room was inclined to disbelieve the previous stories of delay in consolidating these lines. Later in the day the strength was construed to be purely artificial, and new selling forced a further decline.

The incorporation of a new Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was taken to indicate the beginning of operations in the northwest, and had a favorable nce on sentiment. As a matter of fact, few know anything at all about the purpose of the new company and no really substantial transactions were based on this undertaking.
The room is willing to believe that the big

men are planning some wonderful transac-tions and it is easily scared into admitting its error in being short of the market. An advance in Northern Pacific preferred and unusual activity in the neighborhood of 101 was also construed to be a forerunner of an early announcement of the financing of the The trading in this stock, whatever of

real substance may have promoted the un-dertaking earlier in the day, was a professional operation in the interest of quick profits. The market responded easily to the demand, and the street was again given assurances that interest in higher prices can easily be inspired once money conditions are satisfactory.

The best evidence of soundness, however, was reflected in the bond market and in

strictly investment class of stocks. Splendid buying was recorded throughout the investment department and high prices for such issues must force an advance in all the stocks of well-managed roads, provided that no stringency in money is recorded.

The advance of \$50 per share in Lake Shore
yesterday was followed by a conservative
demand for all the Vanderbilt issues to-

day.

Northwestern was advanced 3 points,
while all the so-called "Junior" issues were
while all the so-called by commission houses. Clearly while all the so-called Junior issues were well bought by commission houses. Clearly there is more than a little truth in the rumors of a greater Vanderbilt line. Delaware and Hudso: and Lackawanna were strong on good earnings, and a fantastical story of the former property being divided between Erie and New York Central was circulated to meet the demand for a mysterical state. circulated to meet the demand for a mys-terious incentive to improvement. The coal stocks were steady to strong as a group, while Ontario and Western had a special development of a favorable charac-

ter in the settlement of the Scranton coal Amalgamated Copper was advanced under assurances that no serious cut in mar-ket rates for the product is contemplated. The Steel stocks were irregular under conflicting reports of current business, and the Traction shares were dull under room trad-

In banking circles there is a feeling of In banking circles there is market, but confidence in the future of the market, but immediate activity is discouraged simply on immediate activity is discouraged simply on the ground that a reviving situation should not be overtaxed. More money is needed Ralph Barnard, to make repairs to 1011
Q street northwest; cost, \$600.
Mrs. T. M. Woodruff, repairs to 1644 21st
street northwest; cost, \$150. and must be had in hand, and not in prospect merely, as at present, before any material recovery will be sanctioned except

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Leopold Luchs, repairs to 624 Massachu-Georgetown College, repairs to 3520-3522 N street northwest; cost, \$100. Stilson Hutchins, repairs to 715 13th street northwest; cost, \$100. New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

Amaigamated Corper... 86% 88 86% 87% Amer Car & Foundry... 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% Am. Sugar 117% 119 117% 119 American Smelters 48% 48% 48 Baltimore & Ohio. pfd.... BrooklynRapidTransit. Chesapeake & Ohlo...... Chicago. B. & Q...... 60 60% 45% 45% 202 197 166% 164% 142% 140% 22% 22 92 91% 218% 217 Chic. & Northwestern 197 Delaware & Hudson New Jersey Central New York Central Northern Pacific, pfd..... Norfolk & Western Pacific Mail..... southern Railway... Tenn. Coal and Iron..... Union Pacific..... won Pacific, pfd.....

Western Union Tel.....

U S Steel pfd.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Metropolitan Railroad B's, \$550 at 106. Traders' National Bank, 3 at 144, 2 at 144. Capital Traction, 7 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 30 at 48, 100 at 48, 100 at 48, 100 at 48, 30 at 48, Washington Gas, 25 at 644, American Graphophone com., 20 at 54, American Graphophone pref., 30 at 8.

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, 125 bid. Miscellaraeous Bonds.—Capital Traction 4s, 1064, bid, 108 asked. Washington Traction and Electric coll. 445, 65 bid, 67 asked. Washington Traction and Electric receipts, 644, bid, 67 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 104 bid, Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 106 bid, 108 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 116 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s. 104 bid. Washington Gas 6s, series A, bid, 230 asked. Union Trust and Storage, 108 bid, 109½ asked. Washington Savings Bank, 101½ bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 370 bid. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 800 asked. Central, 225 bid. Farmers and Mechanics, 240 bid. Second, 165 bid. Columbia, 170 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 120 bid. Traders, 140 bid. Lincoln, 125 bid, 132 ssked.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 104½ bid. 104% asked.

Irsurrace Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcerce, 60 bid. 104% asked.
Irsurence Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 26½ bid, 83 asked. German-American, 220 bid. National Union, 7 bid, 8½ asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 11 asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6½ bid, 6½ asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 100 asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid, 4½ asked. Washington Title, 2% bid, 3½ asked. District Title, 5 bid.

The regular monthly meeting of the

B.II

........

CHICAGO, October 17 .- Grain: CHICAGO, October 17 .-- P